

BOOTH.

The secretary of war telegraphs that Booth has been killed and that his body is in Washington. It will be a great relief to the anxiety of the people to hear of his capture, but it is greatly to be regretted that he was not taken alive in order that a full and complete statement of the motives which led him to commit the horrible crime might be obtained from him, and also of all who were in any manner associated with him. Some facts in regard to this matter will, doubtless, be obtained from Harrold and others, but they will not be as satisfactory as if obtained direct from Booth himself.

"THE DUTIES ARE MINE, THE CONSEQUENCES REMAIN WITH GOD."

These were the significant words of Andrew Johnson when he took the oath to perform the duties of president of the United States, as prescribed by the constitution. They were first uttered by him in a speech made in the Senate in 1861 upon the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright, in which he said: "My duties I will perform. Duties are mine, consequences are God's." In this same speech, among the last he delivered in the senate, he said:

"If I know myself there is no one who desires the preservation of this government more than I do, and I think I have given as much evidence as mortal man could give of my devotion to the Union. I am a democrat now; I have been one all my life. I expect to live and die one, and the corner stone of my democracy rests upon the enduring basis of the Union. Democracy may come and go, but they shall never divert me from the path of duty. I have been guided from early life, the great principles of democracy, upon which this government rests, and which cannot be carried out without the preservation of the Union of these states."

The most promising feature of Andrew Johnson's character is his confidence in the people. In a speech made in 1860, alluding to the clamor that our government was a failure, and could be changed for the better, he spoke with great severity of the class of men who are opposed to a government based on the intelligence of the people and who are continually endeavoring to steal power from the many to confer it upon the few. He said:

"I will stand by the constitution of the country as it is, and by all its guarantees. I am not for breaking up this great confederacy; I am for holding on to it as it is, with the mode and manner pointed out in the instrument for its own amendment. It was good enough for Washington, for Adams, for Jefferson, and for Jackson. It is good enough for me and I intend to stand by it, and to insist on a compliance with all its guarantees, north and south."

We might multiply declarations of similar import, but these sufficiently emphasize his devotion to democratic principles. The Post suggests that he may prove the superior of Mr. Lincoln in carrying forward the work of pacification and says that:

"Andrew Johnson is identified in derivation with the masses of the southern people. On the cessation of hostilities, will not the old feeling of love and admiration for Andy Johnson return to them? When it is known that their ancient friend and champion—the disciple of Andrew Jackson—is president of the United States; will not that simple fact alone do more to conciliate them than all the armistices and promises that could be devised?"

The Attorney General's Opinion in Regard to Lee's Men.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—A special to the Bulletin, from Washington, to day, says: Attorney General Speed made a highly important decision on the terms of the capitulation of Lee in reply to a letter of the secretary of war. Relating to these points he decides:

1st. That the rebel officers who surrendered to Grant have no homes in loyal states and have no right to come to places where their homes were in loyal states prior to going into the rebellion.

2d. That persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who have otherwise given it support, comfort and aid, and were residents of rebel territory, have no right to return to Washington under that stipulation.

3d. That rebel officers certainly have no right to be wearing their uniforms in any of the loyal states.

The attorney general adds that such rebel officers having done wrong in coming into loyal states, are but adding insult to injury in wearing uniforms; that they have as much right to bear the traitor's flag through the streets of a loyal city, as to wear the traitor's grab, and that the stipulations of the surrender permits no such thing, and wearing of such uniforms is an act of hostility against the government.

The Grave of Douglas.

By the following letter of Governor Oglesby to Mrs. Douglas, it will appear that the action of the state of Illinois in reference to the burial place of her lamented statesman has been consummated.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, April 25th 1865.

Mrs. Adele Douglas, Washington City, D. C.:
DEAR MADAM:—Your note of the 6th ultimo was received some days ago, with the deed to lot one, in Oakwood, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. Herewith I enclose you exchange on New York for \$25,000 as requested.

I take the liberty to inclose you an authenticated copy of the act of the legislature of this state, which refers to the same subject. I take pleasure in informing you that all the forms have been complied with, proper and necessary to vest in the State of Illinois the title of the ground upon which lie buried in that state he loved so well and honored so long, the sacred remains of your devoted husband, and Illinois' noble patriot and statesman. Always jealous of his immortal fame the people of Illinois would not be satisfied to suffer the soil of his last home on earth to fall a heritage to any other than to their own descendants.

With assurance of the highest personal esteem, I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant.
RICHARD J. OLIGESBY,
Governor of Illinois.

The act referred to in the foregoing letter, is in these words:

An act to appropriate twenty-five thousand dollars to purchase the tract of land in which

repose the remains of Stephen A. Douglas.

Sec. 1: Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, that the governor of the State of Illinois is hereby authorized to purchase, in the name of the State of Illinois, the lot and ground in which now repose the remains of Stephen A. Douglas, deceased, to-wit: Lot one (1) of the lower tier of Oakwood subdivision of part of the south half of the north east quarter of section 34, township 30 north, range 14 east in the city of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and now owned by Mrs. A. Douglas, the same to be held as a burying place for said deceased, and for no other purpose; and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or such less sum as may be required is hereby appropriated out of any unappropriated money in the treasury. And, upon the certificate of the governor as to the amount required, and that he has received an abstract of title and a proper deed, conveying the face of the above described premises, as herein required, being presented to the Auditor of Public Accounts, he shall draw his warrant for the amount thus certified to, as a full payment of the consideration money for the conveyance as aforesaid; and the governor is hereby requested to pay such sum of money, appropriated as above, to Mrs. A. Douglas, and to no other person whatever.

Sec. 2. This act shall be deemed a public act, and shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 16, 1865.

THE MURDER OF WILLIAM PIKE.

On the 16th day of July last, a little before noon, a man named William Pike, formerly a merchant in Woodhull, Henry county, but then a resident of Galesburg, in Knox county, was walking along the road, in Woodhull, and, when opposite the house of a Dr. Ferris, was shot dead from a window in the house, as every one believes, by Mrs. Mary Ferris, wife of Dr. Ferris. The testimony on the trial was enough to satisfy every one on that point. The proof was conclusive that she had threatened to kill him, and, that after he was shot, she said she had done an awful deed; and while in tears, over the act, said she was driven to it. It was also in evidence that she said her husband had looked over the law books and told her that no woman was ever hanged for shooting a man who had slandered her. The alleged cause of the shooting was that Mr. Pike had circulated a story derogatory to the virtue of Mrs. Ferris. Pike was about 40 years old, and he and Mrs. Ferris had formerly been intimate friends. Mrs. Ferris was arrested, and on an examination of the case, before a justice of the peace, was committed to jail to await her trial for murder. She was subsequently, we are informed, admitted to bail by Judge Wilkinson, on the case being brought before him, on a writ of habeas corpus. She was tried at the last March term of Mercer county court, before Judge Wilkinson, and acquitted by the jury.

We notice the case now for the purpose of bringing before the public a letter written by Capt. J. M. Snyder, of Mercer county, now stationed at Clarksville, Tenn. The letter is so admirable in tone and spirit, and so fitting a rebuke to partisan courts and partisan trials that it is well worthy of perusal. Coming, as it does, from a political friend of the powers that be, its truly catholic doctrines, as to the duty of judges, jurors, and people, are more likely to command attention and respect. The following is the letter, which we copy from the *Aledo Record*:

MRS. FERRIS.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., April 11, 1865.

EDS. RECORD:—A sergeant of my company, just returned from his home in Mercer county, tells me that Mrs. Ferris, of Woodhull, Henry county, Ill., has been acquitted of the charge of murder in the case of Mr. Pike. Situated as I am here, of course it is impossible for me to know all the facts in this case, but there are two points connected therewith which I have never heard doubted. It is about these two points that I feel it is a duty to say a few words.

1st. I understand that her case was actually made a political matter; democrats of all shades of standing and influence in the community insisting that she was guilty of murder and ought to be executed; republicans on the other hand generally admitting that they believed she did kill Pike, but that the act was justifiable.

Now, Mr. Editor, can you tell us where we are going to? Where is the hope of justice in our courts when a case of this kind occurs, and it is to be taken up by political parties and tried according to political prejudices? Had not every democrat, and every republican in Illinois, and in the United States, just the same kind and degree of interest in sustaining the law, without reference to prejudices? Why should democrats be especially bitter against Mrs. Ferris? She was as much entitled to a fair trial as any woman in the country could be. Why should republicans make her case their own in any special sense, and a matter of party interest? She was no more entitled to favor than any other woman, however poor, or of whatever race.

Are republicans willing for democrats to pursue such a course in neighborhoods and counties where democrats happen to be the stronger party? Sir, we seem to be fast leaving the old landmarks of justice and impartiality which were so honored when I was a boy. Must we admit that the mob rules the hour? If this is true, as I fear it is, it is truly awful, and is rapidly unsettling the very foundations of safety for society. Such a course will soon lead us all at the mercy of circumstances, and the favor of the mob. Here we have another illustration of the painful fact, that in America we lack the firmness and nerve to punish the guilty.

2d. So far as I can learn, no one doubts that Mrs. Ferris did kill Pike. I have heard much talk about the act, and not a single doubt of the fact have I ever heard expressed. I have heard a large number refer to the ingenious manner in which she did it, and heard them laugh over the manner in which she concealed it, but not one doubt that her hand fired the fatal shot. I have a large number of men in my company who are citizens of Henry county, and they are constantly getting letters from friends at home. These are all republicans, so far as I know, and none of them doubt the fact so far as I know, but they were all anxious to have Mrs. F. acquitted. What the evidence before the jury was I know not, nor do I insist that she did commit murder, but I know that wherever I have heard it talked of it is conceded that Mrs. F. did shoot and kill one Mr. Pike.

But it is claimed that she was justifiable in doing the deed. Now it is barely possible that in a moral point of view this is so. Possibly in the sight of God, Pike deserved to die. And judging from the information I have, I am convinced that Pike committed a

great outrage on Mrs. F.'s character. But who made her a judge of the law, and an executioner of the law at the same time? Concede thus much to her, and you have conceded the same to every man and woman in the land. At that point every man begins to do what "is right in his own eyes." Rather than take such a position it would have been thousands fold better for Mrs. Ferris to have died a martyr than by evasion to have defied the law. Unless the law is honored, all guarantees to safety is gone. Defy the law, and it ceases in every practical sense to be law. Such a course creates an undecurrent of feeling in community which is disgusted with all efforts to get justice in courts, and almost compels men to resort to personal vindication by violence to get their rights.

Besides, if she was guilty, the jury could have prayed the mercy of the court, and in view of the moral qualities of the case, a pardon or commutation of punishment might have been procured from the governor. But if it is true, as now seems to be the case, that the law has been set aside, and sympathy has ruled the hour, then indeed has a great crime been committed—a crime which, in principle, takes away all our guarantees of safety when we come into court. I write this without the most distant prejudice against Mrs. Ferris. So far as I know she is a lady in her general character, but if she committed a rash act under great provocation, she ought to be willing, aye, anxious, to satisfy the law. She owes thus much to the general good. So do we all owe it, and if we transgress, as good citizens, atonement ought to be made. I should have waited to know more certainly about this before writing anything, but for the fact that cases of this kind of over-riding and evading the law are becoming so common, that it left nearly no chance to doubt that it had been done in this case. Most earnestly do I wish that my impressions in this matter may be in error.

Yours for the supremacy of law,
J. M. SNYDER.

The story of the assassin Booth being engaged to a daughter of Senator John P. Hale is denied by the *Boston Advertiser*, which says:

"We are happy to give place to the following note from a gentleman who is entirely competent to give an opinion, and hope it will be copied wherever the original misstatement has been published."

"Boston, April 21, 1865.
"To the editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:—In your paper of this morning, you gave a dispatch from Cincinnati, stating that 'J. Wilkes Booth was to have been married soon to a daughter of Senator Hale.' There is no truth in the statement, nor the slightest foundation for it; and I would request, that in justice to Senator Hale and his family, you will give this the same publicity you have the statement."
"C."

BY TELEGRAPH

Reported for the Daily Argus.

BOOTH CORNER-ED AND KILLED.

Harrold Taken Alive.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington April 27th, 9:20 a. m.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:
J. Wilkes Booth and Harrold were chased from the swamp in St. Mary's county, Md., to Garrett's farm, near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Col. Baker's force. The barn in which they took refuge was fired. Booth in making his escape was shot through the head and killed, lingering about three hours; and Harrold was captured. Booth's body and Harrold are now here.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The N. Y. Herald's Raleigh correspondent 19th says: Johnson first prepared to surrender his army on the terms granted Lee and requested Sherman to send the proposition to Washington. Sherman replied that he was empowered to act and that it was unnecessary to send to Washington thus causing delay.

An interview was had the next day when Johnson made inquiry what terms would be accorded to members of the confederate government. Sherman refused to recognize the authority of any such government, but was prepared to treat with Johnston as an officer of the insurgent forces.

A second meeting was held at which Breckenridge (recognized as a major gen., and not a rebel secretary of war) was present.

It was at this conference that Sherman permitted the introduction of the objectionable propositions, which it is said were dictated by Jeff Davis.

Sherman heard of the president's assassination before negotiating, and communicated the intelligence to the rebels who appeared to have the profoundest regret at the event. Stoneman, who was reported at Greensboro was permitted to come through Johnston's lines to Raleigh.

Johnston's army is probably 30,000 strong. He is better supplied with field guns and horses than any army the confederates ever had.

Many of the rank and file, however, not willing to await the formal surrender are leaving for their homes.

The N. Y. World's Raleigh correspondent says:

A commission, consisting of Ex-governor Graham, Ex-governor Swaine, Surg. Gen. Warren and Col. Burr were sent by Governor Vance to see what arrangements could be made with Sherman on the part of the state for a cessation of hostilities and to ascertain what was the status of the gov't and state officers under the new regime.

The commission had the assent of General Hardee to visit Sherman, Johnston not being at hand, but Wade Hampton intercepted and sent them back. Kilpatrick being in the rear, captured them, and Hampton having retreated, Kilpatrick sent them on their mission.

They had an interview with Sherman, who gave them a protecting paper for the government and state officers so long as no hostilities were shown by them.

Sherman told them he had no information as to how the status of the state of the gov't was affected; that the question did not come within his province; that he did not consider N. Carolina out of the Union; as the question of secession had not been submitted to the people; that he would respect every man who was not an original secessionist and treat him with every consideration. Still he must march through the state in pursuit of Johnston and the people must necessarily suffer by that march. Johnston's army was opposed to his, and every man slain in unne-

cessary sacrifice Johnston, and not himself, would be responsible for, and the suffering entailed on the people of N. Carolina. The civilized world pronounce Johnston's course inhuman and illegitimate.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 9:30 a. m.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:
This department has received the following dispatch from Maj. Gen. Halleck commanding the military division of the James: Gen. S. Canby and Thomas were instigated some days ago that Sherman's arrangements with Johnston was disapproved by the president, and they were ordered to disregard it and push the enemy in every direction.
[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Sec'y of War.

RICHMOND, Va. April 26, 9:30 a. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:
Gens. Meade, Sheridan and Wright are acting under orders to pay no regard to any truce or orders of Gen. Sherman, respecting hostilities and on the ground that Sherman's agreement could bind his own command only and no others.

They are directed to push forward regardless of any except Grant and out of Johnston's retreat.

Beauregard has telegraphed to Danville that a new arrangement had been made with Sherman and that the advance of the 6th corps was to be suspended till further orders. I have telegraphed back to obey no orders if Sherman but to push forward as rapidly as possible.

The bankers here have information to day, that Jeff Davis and specie are moving south from Goldsboro in wagons as fast as possible.

I suggest that orders be telegraphed through to Gen. Thomas that Wilson obey no orders from Sherman and notifying him, Canby and all other commanders in the Mississippi to take measures to intercept the rebel chiefs and their plunder.

The specie taken from them is estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$13,000,000.

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK,
Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

Washington, April 27.—Yesterday afternoon a squadron of the 16th N. Y. cavalry traced Booth to a barn between Bowling Green and Port Royal, near Fredericksburg, Va. The barn was surrounded and a demand made for their surrender, which Harrold was in favor of doing, but upon Booth's calling him a coward, he refused to do so.

The barn was then set on fire, and upon its getting too hot Harrold again presented himself, and put his hands through the door to be handcuffed. While this was going on Booth fired upon the soldiers, upon which a sergeant fired at him. The ball of the sergeant took effect in the head of Booth, killing him. Harrold was taken alive. Booth's body was brought to the Washington Navy Yard last night. Booth was discovered in the barn by the cavalry. He declared his intention never to surrender, and said he would fight the whole squad, consisting of 28 men, if they would permit him to place himself 20 yards distant.

The scouting party was under command of Lieut. Dougherty.

Booth was on a crutch, and lame. He lived two hours after he was shot, whispering blasphemies against the government, and sending messages to his mother.

At the time he was shot it was said he was leaning on his crutch, and preparing to fire again upon his captors.

The Star has the following particulars of the capture of Booth:

To Lt. Col. L. C. Baker, Special Detective of the War Department, and his admirable trained detective force, and to the 16th N. Y. Cavalry, active participants in these seizures of the criminals, the country owes a debt of gratitude for this timely service.

It seems that a detachment of 25 men was despatched from this city on Monday under directions of Col. Baker in command of Dougherty, accompanied by some of Baker's officers, who killed Booth and captured Harrold, one of Booth's accomplice alive.

The cavalry after leaving here landed at Belle Plain and started at once in pursuit of Booth, having previously ascertained from a colored man that he had crossed the river, into Virginia, at Swan Point, in a small canoe, hired by Booth from a man for \$300. Proceeding on to woods Bowling Green, 3 miles from Port Royal, Lieut. Dougherty, who was in command of the cavalry, discovered that Booth and Harrold were secreted in a large barn, owned by Mr. Garrett, and were well armed. The cavalry then surrounded the barn and summoned them to surrender.

STEAM BOILER MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the style and firm of Chick & Schilling, and have taken the Boiler Shop near Buford's Foundry, where they will carry on the business of manufacturing

Steam Boilers.

They will do all kinds of Sheet Iron Work, Steamboiler Work and Blacksmithing, to order. From their long experience in the manufacture of Boilers and Sheet Iron Work, they feel that they can give satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage.

JAMES OTHICK,
CHRIS SCHILLINGER.
Rock Island, March 4, d'w'm.

DRESS MAKER.

ON THE 1ST OF MAY Mrs. Mary Gorry will open a Dress Maker's Shop, over Aiken, Jarvis & Burrall's store, where she will be pleased to wait upon the ladies of Rock Island and vicinity who favor her with their patronage. Thankful to her former patrons for their custom she hopes for a continuance of their orders.

NEW PAINT SHOP.

WORK DONE IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

THE undersigned have opened a paint shop over Gray, Cropper & Co's Carriage Shop, next door to the Rescue Engine House, Rock Island, for the purpose of carrying on the business of

PAINTING, GRADING, PAPER HANGING and GLAZING, in all their branches, and will execute all orders from

TOWN OR COUNTRY with promptness, in the best manner, and at reasonable rates.

Orders may be sent through the post office, or left at the shop.

JOHN & PETER SLEMMER.
Rock Island, April 14, d'w'm.

TO GET JOB PRINTING DONE CHEAP.

Call at the Argus Office.

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To-Day's Advertisements.

SWILER & BURCH

HYVAC REMOVED

TO THEIR NEW STORE.

AND are now opening their beautiful and carefully selected stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

The attention of housekeepers and everybody else is invited to their stock of

STOVES, TIN WARE, BRITANNIA WARE, PLAINISHED WARE, JAPANESE WARE, ENAMELED WARE, STAMPED WARE, WOODEN WARE.

WILLOW WARE, & TABLE CUTLERY.

Plain and Fancy Toilet Sets, Octagon Bowls and Pitchers, Bath Tubs, Foot Baths, Infant Baths, Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, and everything in the House Furnishing line.—Call and see.

ROOFING, GUTTERING, SPOUTING, and all kinds of JOBBING done to order with neatness and dispatch.

SWILER & BURCH, WEBBER'S BLOCK.

apr28dwt

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOSHUA B. STURN Deceased.
The undersigned having been appointed executor of the estate of Joshua B. Sturn, late of the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby give notice that they will appear before the County Court of Rock Island County, at the office of the clerk of said court in the city of Rock Island, at the June term, on the 3d MONDAY IN JUNE next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 25th day of April, A. D., 1865.
WILLIAM KIDDOO, Executor.

apr27w3w

Resistance at an End!

Great news of brilliant achievements is arriving from every quarter. Heads that most furiously rebel against the laws of beauty, whether they be white, iron gray, sandy or glaring red, are everywhere

striking their colors, and assuming the loveliest brown or the most lustrous and perfect black, under the swift operation of

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Which transfigures them in a few moments.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 8 Astor House, New York. Sold by druggists. Applied by all hair dressers. apl28dwtm

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my house and lot on Broadway, nearly opposite Moline Avenue.—The house is a very good, story and a half wood, containing six rooms, pantry, plenty of closets, &c., &c., good cellar, well and everything in nice order. The lot is 50 by 150 feet, and has a large variety of fruit trees, apples, cherry, gooseberry, currants, &c., &c. It is a very desirable place. There is also a good stable, coal shed, &c., &c.

For terms enquire at the Agents office, or of the undersigned.

MOSES LEARY.
Rock Island, April 26—d'w1w

OSBORN & CURTIS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rock Island, Illinois. Office in the Court House.

Practice in the State and Federal Courts. Titles to real estate examined on short notice.

Soldiers' claims adjusted.

CHARLES M. OSBORN.
HENRY CURTIS, Jr.
Re k Island Feb. 27, d'w3m.

SEWING MACHINES.

I HAVE FOR SALE the Singer, Grover & Baker and How Sewing Machines, all of which are known, to this community, to be the best machines ever in use. I also have machine twist and thread for sale. Any one wishing to purchase please give me a call.

W. T. NOBBS, Agent,
next door to Bibcock's new hall, up stairs, on Illinois street.

Family Grocery Store

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has purchased Mr. Shearer's

FAMILY GROCERY STAND.

Corner of Orleans and Otter Streets, where he will, at all times, keep

THE BEST GROCERIES

to be had in any market, and sell at prices

As Low as Any Other House,

in Rock Island.

He hopes, by a careful attention to the wants of those who may favor him with their patronage, to retain all the old customers of the establishment, and add others to the list.

Country Produce Bought and Sold.

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ROBERT KOEHLER.

Great Bargains

OF

FASHIONABLE

GOODS!

I HAVE just arrived from the East with a nice and desirable stock of

Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Delaines, Dress Goods, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Fancy Dress Buttons.